

Haiti Relief & Recovery



**Accomplishments of Emergency Relief,
Recovery Initiatives and
Issues for Conditions Based Decisions**

Accomplishments of Emergency Relief

- **Search and Rescue:** Largest and most successful in history.
- **Water:** 1.2 million have access to treated water, a 50% increase from pre-earthquake levels.
- **Health:** Emergency medical needs treated (more than 80,000 patients seen) while building foundation for long-term care. 56 of 59 health facilities have surgical capability.
- **Food:** USAID's largest emergency urban feeding program reached 3 million people, prioritizing women.
- **Shelter:** 1.29 million were in need of shelter assistance following the earthquake, 70% of which now have access to basic shelter.
- **WASH:** Only 21% of Port au Prince residents had access to modern sanitation prior to earthquake. Public and private partners expanding capacity rapidly.
- **Communications:** Restored 80% of mobile phone network within one week.
- **Jobs:** 5,000 daily temporary jobs created within first 2 weeks. Now providing approximately 14,000 jobs per day.
- **GOH:** Strong partnership established early in response. Communications and technical support provided.



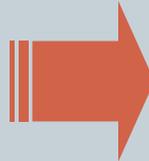
Lessons Learned: The First 9 Weeks

- **Fog of Relief**
- **Logistics is Lynchpin to Success**
- **Insufficient Systems/Resources – Ad Hoc Approach**
- **Interagency Role and Responsibilities**
- **Exercise/Plan jointly and with international partners**
- **Fine line between emergency response & dependency**
- **Capitalizing on donations and volunteers**
- **Build local ownership from Day 1 – NGOs and Govt**
- **Three Ds key to Success**

Next 90 days: Relief to Recovery

A race against time / rains

- **Transitional Shelter and Sanitation:** Evacuate, decongest and increase drainage in 19 high density camps before April 15th and encourage safe return to homes. Sanitation slowest sector aims to achieve 1 latrine per 50 Haitians by June. 3,673 constructed, aiming for 7,000+ by mid-April. (IOM, UN Habitat)
- **Food:** Target 2 million vulnerable people with a one month ration, transitioning to work programs and protecting local markets. (WFP)
- **Health and Education:** Vaccination and primary care priorities. Strengthen emergency surveillance system to track outbreaks. Preposition medical supplies in advance of rains. Work to reopen schools. (Canada, Unicef, PAHO)
- **Maintain Infrastructure:** Repair Haiti-DR road and continue seaport repairs. (JTF-H)



Work with partners to set the stage for reconstruction

- **Jobs:** Increase employment to 25,000 Haitians/day; transition from rubble removal to strategic tasks (watersheds) and opportunities outside Port-au-Prince.
- **Food Security:** Increase agricultural incomes by promoting seeds, fertilizer and support for 200 farmer associations and improving market access by repairing roads.
- **Health System:** Develop six centers of excellence for post-trauma care and ensure prosthetics/orthotics availability for 2,500-4,000 amputees. Expand surgical and ER capacity and improve access to primary health care for 80% of Haitians.
- **Governance:** GoH moves into former US embassy and launch “Ministries in a Box.”

Goal: Protect Displaced, Vulnerable Populations

1. Move people to flood safe sites

- Secure Land (GoH) - Approx 300 HA
- Prepare Sites (IOM) – 19 sites, 7 priority sites
- Move families - > 140,000 people
- Communicate approach (MINUSTAH, GoH)

2. Protect families in settlements from (severe weather)

- Decompress/Decongest (IOM)
- Improve drainage (USAID/JTF)
- Sanitation & hygiene, public health (UN)

3. Settlement Security (MINUSTAH/GOH)

- Monitor gang activity
- Protect children and women
- Address night security gaps

4. Key USG supporting efforts

- US led CSC is principal decision-making authority
- Planning jointly with DoD to ensure capabilities exist to execute plan



Contingency planning with DoD to ensure success

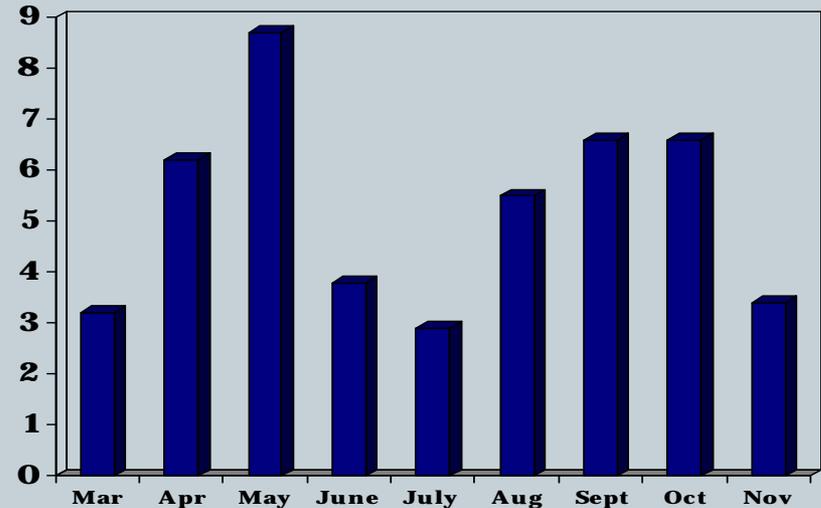
Major concerns are:

1. Heavy rains
2. Hurricanes
3. Breakdown of civil society/governance

Detailed scenario planning underway (UN/NGOs/USG):

- MINUSTAH is capable, however, has limitations – (i.e. medium lift helos not all weather/night capable)
- Historical precedent in Haiti indicates unique DoD support in the past – (i.e. MEU deployed with 19 all-weather helicopters)
- Weather analysis indicates 2010 will be “more severe” than average year (i.e. Haiti will get hit by a moderate to severe hurricane)
- Therefore, we see a need for specialized DoD presence (planning, command and control) as well as a **rapid response capability** (within 48 hours)

Average Rainfall in Haiti (inches)



Hurricane Climatology & 2010 Forecast

Atlantic Basin	Climatology		2009 Summary		2010 Forecast
Named Storms	9.6	>	6	<	11-16
Named Storm Days	49.1	>	24	<	51-75
Hurricanes	5.9	>	3	<	6-8
Hurricane Days	24.5	>	23	<	24-39
Intense Hurricanes CAT 3 or >	2.3	>	2	<	3-5

2010 above average hurricane season

